John McDowell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1610.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-ſtreet, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-ſtreet.

Tueſday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 ſouth Front-ſtreet. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-ſtreet.

Wedneſday { Afternoon—Peter Benſon, No. 74 ſouth Third-ſtreet.

Thurſday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benſon.

UNITED STATES, *Pennſylvania Diſtrict*, } ſſ.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Cuſtom-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon,

2 hampers of Earthen Ware
1 box of Indigo
1 box of Merchandize
1 half barrel do.
10 bags of Coffee
1 barrel of Salt Petre
2 bales, 1 keg, 1 trunk } of Linens
1 barrel of Sugar
1 bag of Pepper, and
Part of 3 bags of Sugar

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the ſaid Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, 2d November, 1797. } dtS

UNITED STATES, *Pennſylvania Diſtrict*, } ſſ.

IN purſuance of a writ to me directed from the honorable RICHARD PETERS, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to *PUBLIC SALE*, at the Cuſtom-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 17th inſt. at 12 o'clock, at noon,

354 Silver Watches
30 gold Watches
500 Watch Keys

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the ſaid Court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marſhal.*

Marſhal's Office, 2d November, 1797 } dtS

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Eſq. deceaſed, in the Hundred and County of New-Caſtle,

All the Stock of the ſaid Farm,

Conſiſting of horſes fit for draught or ſaddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, ſeveral pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and ſheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and alſo carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utenſils, together with a variety of houſehold furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place aforeſaid.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Caſtle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797. }

☞ All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Alexander Porter, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt the ſame, to produce them duly authenticated, for ſettlement.

Oct. 30. dtS

Wants a Place, as a WET NURSE,

A YOUNG Woman, who can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

October 31. 1w

The Subſcribers have for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS—viz.

India Calicos	Cordage
Baftas	Mould Candles, in ſmall white Soap, boxes
Sutty Romals	Eaſt India Sugar
Blue and red do.	Heavy black Pepper
Hummums	Holland Gin, in pipes
Mulmuls	Red & white Port Wine
Do. Handkerchiefs	Old Madeira Wine, fit
Sprigged and flowered fine Muſlins	for immediate uſe
Book Muſlins	Sherry
Bed Covers, of printed Muſlin	Claret, in caſes
India Perſians	Taunton Ale
Doreas	Engliſh Porter
Black Taffeties	42 qr. caſks Gun Powder
Chineſe Sewing Silks	A wrought iron Book Caſe
Eaſt India Hemp	

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

November 1. §6t

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE ſubſcribers inform their friends and cuſtomers in town and country, that their ſtores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the preſent appearance of the prevailing diſorder have reaſon to hope, their friends may ſhortly come to the city with perfect ſafety. By ſeveral late arrivals, numbers have received freſh ſupplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co. — *P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co. — *Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith, — *George Dobſon,*
Wiltberger and Smith, — *Thomas Ryerſon,*
Alex Biſland and Co. — *T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co. — *John Smith and Co.*
Owen & Jona Jones, — *Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger, — *William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger, — *Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries, — *J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnſon.

Oct. 14

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on leaſe for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf

For Liverpool,

The Ship

CLOTHIER,

Nathaniel D. Gardner, *maſter*,

WILL ſail about the 15th inſt. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain, at Vanuxem's wharf, or to JAMES OLDDEN, No 41, N. Front-ſtreet.

nov. 3. dtf

For Baltimore,

THE BRIG

Betſey & Peggy,

John Stran, *Maſter*,

A VERY faſt ſailing veſſel, with good accommodations for Paſſengers—Now lying at the wharf next below Market-ſtreet She has about half her cargo on board, and will be ready to depart in a few days

For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to

Samuel & Miers Fiſher.

11 mo 2. dgt

Port and Madeira Wine,

Now Landing,

By ſhip Edward, from Madeira, and Betſey and Peggy, from Oporto, in Pipes and Hogſheads,

For ſale by

PETER BLIGHT.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Ship

AMITY,

Four thouſand barrels burthen, in excellent order—ready to take in a cargo—about three years old.

LIKEWISE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

Burthen 800 barrels, ready alſo to receive a cargo—and a quantity of

Jamaica Rum and Sugars,

Juſt landed from the above veſſels at South ſtreet wharf. eo1m. Nov. 1.

For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

James Joſiah, *Maſter*,

WILL ſail with all convenient expedition ——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For Charter,

THE SHIP

John Bulkley,

Samuel Volans, *Maſter.*

THIS veſſel is built of live oak and cedar, of about 3000 barrels burthen, and ready to receive on board a cargo.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Oct. 31. §

For SAVANNAH,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Swift Packet,

Patrick Gribbin, *Maſter.*

NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-ſtreet. Is handſomely accommodated for paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or at No. 95, South Front-ſtreet, or of the ſubſcribers,

N. & J. Frazier.

Oct. 28. dtf

For St. Thomas's,

THE DANISH BRIG

Prince Frederick,

Francis Geolſi, *Maſter.*

WILL ſail with all convenient ſpeed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Oct. 28. §6t

For London,

THE SHIP

JEAN,

Daniel M'Pherſon, *Maſter.*

TO ſail with all convenient ſpeed—a conſiderable part of her cargo being already engaged. For terms of Freight or Paſſage, apply to

Roſs & Simſon.

Oct. 27. §

For Freight or Charter,

The Daniſh Brig

Abel Catherina,

Burthen about 160 tons.

THIS veſſel is now ready to receive on board a cargo, and may be diſpatched to any port in Europe or the Mediterranean in eight days.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to the ſubſcriber. JAMES YARD.

Oct. 19. d1ot

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Iſaac Vredenburg, Maſter;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms pleaſe to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 buſhels of Timothy Seed
150 caſe of Claret, firſt quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

Sept. 29. dtf

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Maſter,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

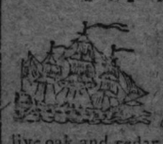
And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are alſo for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Amſterdam,



The Ship

WILMINGTON,

Captain Hilman;

A Staunch, faſt ſailing, Philadelphia built veſſel, of live oak and cedar, is now in complete order, and will ſail with all poſſible ſpeed, having great part of her cargo already engaged. For freigh & paſſage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the captain on board, or to

Summerl & Brown.

Who have on hand,

Gonaives Cotton, Sugar, Molaſſes, and a few thouſand weight of excellent Cordage, including ſeveral Cables of 8½ & 11 inches.

november 3. tuth&ſtf

Landing,

From on board the ſhip Edward, at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf,

London particular Madeira Wine,

of a ſuperior quality, For Sale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews.

november 3. cotf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Files and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

From Marſeilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swediſh barque Guſtavus Adolphus, from Marſeilles, conſiſting of the following articles, is diſcharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogſheads
Ditto, in caſes
Frontignac Wine, in caſes of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a ſuperior quality, in baſkets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigreaſe
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and ſhort white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madraſs
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Oſtrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in ſorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,

From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&ſtf.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congreſs of the United States of America, paſſed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of perſons, which ſhall be kept by or for any perſon, for his or her own uſe, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of paſſengers, the ſeveral duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Poſt Chaiſe, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glaſſes or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed poſts and tops with ſteel ſprings, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron ſprings or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaiſes with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with ſteel or iron ſprings, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed poſts and tops, and reſting upon wooden ſpars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the firſt Survey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpoſe of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the houſe of Daniel St. Clair, Eſq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the houſe of James Chapman, Eſq. in the County of Bucks; of which all perſons poſſeſſed of ſuch Carriages are deſired to take notice.

Notice is alſo given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing of Wines, in a leſs quantity, or in leſs quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the buſineſs of retailing Spirituous liquors in leſs quantities than 20 gallons, at the ſame time and at the ſame places, by the officers legally authoriſed to grant ſuch licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Inſpector of the Revenue of the firſt ſurvey of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

Office of Inſpection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } dtm

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

Oct. 27. §

REMOVAL.

Maurice Moynihan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store of China, Glaſs, Queens Ware, and Dry Goods, from No. 81 North Second, to No. 71 North Seventh Street, north eaſt corner of Cherry Alley, where he ſolicits the favor of his former cuſtomers.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the ſhorteſt notice.

November 2. dtf

To Gentlemen who intend ſpending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114. corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The ſituation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—dtf

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,

HAVE received a ſupply of Seaſonable GOODS, which they are now opening for ſale, on reaſonable terms. Oct 27—4w

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

For Sale by

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Oct. 26. d2w.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their ſtore to No. 54, *South Front ſtreet*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

European & Eaſt India Goods,

Many of which are juſt imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

Now Landing,

At SIMS' Wharf, from on board the ſhip *Commerce*, captain CHAMBERLAIN, from *Port au Prince*,

35 hogſheads of SUGAR
84 do. MOLASSES
4 tierces do.

FOR SALE, BY

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

Oct. 27. §

Boſton Glaſs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glaſs is now commenced at the Glaſs Houſe in Boſton.

It is needleſs to ſay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boſton Glaſs, as it is ſo well known throughout the United States to be in every reſpect greatly ſuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any ſize commonly uſed; and may be conſtantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPPER, at the Glaſs Houſe.

Orders from the diſtant States to be addreſſed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-ſtreet, Boſton.

Boſton, Sept 30, 1797 O 4—2aw5w

Meſſrs. Timothy and Maſon, Charleſton; Meſſrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Meſſrs. Willets and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Meſſrs. Tuvelt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Meſſrs. Hudſon & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requeſted to inſert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Preſent John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnſton, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, *Verſus* Samuel Cunningham.

In this caſe the proof of ſervice of notice being inſufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newſpapers weekly, for at leaſt eight weeks to the heirs or aſſignees of Samuel Cunningham deceaſed, to attend the board on the firſt Monday in November next, to ſhew cauſe why a patent ſhould not iſſue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in queſtion.

(A true Copy.)

JOHN HALL, Secretary of the Land Office.

Aug. 15. *12w8w.

At the Federal Blaſt Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR ſuperiority conſiſts in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers caſt in ſand, or clay moulds. Theſe patent rollers are caſt in iron moulds, previouſly heated, and will be found to be more denſe, ſolid and durable than any rollers heretofore uſed. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for uſe, and from their accuracy, run with leſs friction, and require leſs water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Meſſrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boſton, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.——§6t

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 awf

NOTICE.

The holders of certificates of a loan to the exiled citizens of the ſtate of ſouth Carolina and Georgia, under an act of Congreſs 23d July, 1781, are informed, that by lodging the ſame with George Simpſon, Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, they will be enabled to receive payment of principal and intereſt, as ſoon as the certificates can be forwarded to Charleſton for ſettlement, and orders received for their diſcharge.

November 1. 6t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities & prices

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzy do.
Humhums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tarjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Ilhkſs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerloy
Piniaſcoes	Cheppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various colours
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

☞ In the courſe of a few days, the PIECE GOODS, compoſing the cargo of the ſhip Ganges, will be expoſed for ſale at that large commodious Store, the northweſt corner of Market and Fourth ſtreets, where a bale of every ſpecies of Goods will be open. d Oct. 31.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Cleopatra, Samuel Newell, commander, from London,

60 tons of the beſt clean Ruſſia HEMP

60 caſks of bottled BROWN STOUT.

For Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet.

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 31. d

Juſt arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

642 hogſheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } Prime Coffee

Willings & Francis.

Oct. 28. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira Wine, firſt quality, in pipes
Madeira Wine, New-York quality, in pipes
Liſbon WINE, in pipes
CLOVES and NUTMEGS } of the lateſt importation, in boxes
Spaniſh Wool, in Bales, ſuitable for Hatters.

Willings & Francis,
Penn-ſtreet, No. 21.

Nov. 1. w&ſtf

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for ſale by *JAMES YARD.*

Oct. 10. eo8t

City Commiſſioners Office,
Auguſt 29, 1797.

IN purſuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, paſſed the 22d day of May laſt.

Propoſals in writing will be received by the City Commiſſioners for one month from the 1ſt of September next, for letting to rent on leaſes for one year to commence the firſt day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Alſo on Saſſafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,

Cheſnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fiſh Houſes, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.

The cellar under the City-Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except ſo much thereof as ſhall be occupied by any buildings erected for the uſe of the Collector of the Tolls, or be neceſſary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawtm.

Imported in the lateſt arrivals from Amſterdam and Hamburg, and for ſale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large aſſortment of fine French Cambrics,

Platillas	Ruſſia and Dutch ſail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, poſt, and printing paper
Rouanes	Dutch calf ſkins
Brown Holland	Prime madder
Checks and ſtripes	Shell'd Barley
Ticklenburgs	Looking glaſſes
Oznaburgs	Hollow glaſs ware
White ſheetings	Slates
Diaper	Coffee mills
Brown rolls	Braſs kettles
Umbrellas	Scythes and ſtraw knives
Hair ribbons	Toys aſſorted in boxes
Black and white laces	

Beſt Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine

July 24. m&thtf

Juſt publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Bookſtores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-ſtreet; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, and W. Young, corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,

An accurate Syſtem of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, conciſe, and eaſy manner.
2. The extraction of the ſquare root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to caſt up the contents of lands.
5. Field ſurveying.

The whole being performed without the uſe of ſcale and compaſſes, on a table of logarithms. In which is given ſome account of the variation of the needle, and the cauſes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

Auguſt 1. 2aw2w

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

IS KEPT, FOR THE PRESENT, AT THE CITY HALL.

POSTPONED SALE.

☞ On account of the rain on SATURDAY evening, the Sale of Notes which was then to take place, was postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchant's Coffee House. At which time and place

Will be Sold at Public Auction,

	dols.	cts.
1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 9th August, 1796, due 11th October last,	1,300	
1 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favor of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th August, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment dols. 2681 13, 1681 14, and 2681 14, amount together	8043	41
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8081	25
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months' payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8.081	25
	25505	91
1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years	5000	
1 do. drawn by John Nicholson, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May 1796, at 3 years	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years	5000	
	20,000	

The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf

1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favor of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 2250

1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1995, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes, jun payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 6500.

3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Haskell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, dols. 5500 1500—1000 8000

3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, dols. 6200, 5000, 4000 15200

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and assigned by him, dated the 21st March 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glyn county and state of Georgia, the said bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.

november 6

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

Sales of Teneriffe Wine.

On *WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant*, Precisely at 1 o'clock will be Sold, on Smith's wharf above Race-street,

For approved endorsed Notes at 60 days,

75 pipes London particular Teneriffe WINE.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*

november 4. d3t

Young Ladies' Academy

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the said Academy will be open on Monday, the sixth of Nov. inst. for the reception of pupils.

JOHN POOR, Principal.

N. B. A school for boys will be opened on the evening of said day.

Oct. 31, d6t

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Baftas
Cossas
Gurrahs
Moragugungees
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
Mamoody
Calicoes

11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do Umbrellas
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
136 do East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
7 pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,

The principal part of a HOUSE,

WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

Oct. 24. dtf

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 6.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

When I asserted that the account of Dr. Rush's conduct in the year 1793, was false or misrepresented, I did not know or suspect Dr. Currie to be the author of it. I have never felt the least unkindness to this gentleman, nor am I actuated by resentment in thus publickly refuting his assertions. My motives in the present undertaking are a regard to truth, and gratitude to my much respected friend and preceptor in medicine, whose character has been most unworthily traduced in the publication alluded to.

Dr. Currie's first charge against Dr. Rush, is as follows :—

"Information respecting Dr. Rush's conduct and transactions during the prevalence of the malignant fever of 1793—Communicated by one of the members of the college of physicians.

"Dr. Rush having tried the effects of mercurial purges which he acknowledged to the college of physicians on the 26th of August, had been recommended to him by Doctors Hodge and Carson, the latter of whom had experienced their good effects upon himself on a former occasion, in a dose containing 20 grains of calomel, made trial of them, and was so highly pleased with them, that he assumed the credit of the discovery, though they had been frequently employed, both by the East and West-India physicians long before 1793, as may be seen in the publications of Lind, Blaney, Clark, Balfour and others."

To this I answer, that Dr. Rush began the treatment of the yellow fever by means of purges of calomel and salts—and bleeding. These were effectual in the cases of Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Leaming, and Mr. Palmer, to whom Dr. R was called on the 6th 7th and 14th of August. Finding them ineffectual in some subsequent cases, he had recourse to bark, wine, and other tonic remedies recommended by Dr. Stevens. These proving alike unsuccessful he retreated to the remedies he had began with, but in a more powerful form. I shall here give the doctor's account of the change in his practice from his history of the yellow fever in 1793.

"I suspected that my want of success in discharging this bile, in several of the cases in which I attempted the cure by purging, was owing to the feebleness of my purges. I had been in the habit of occasionally purging with calomel in bilious and inflammatory fevers, and had recommended the practice the year before in my lectures, not only from my own experience, but upon the authority of Dr. Clark. I had moreover, other precedents for its use in the practice of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Cleghorn, and Dr. Balfour, in diseases of the same class with the yellow fever. But these were not all my vouchers for the safety, and efficacy of calomel. In my attendance upon the military hospitals during the late war, I had seen it given combined with jalap in the bilious fever by Dr. Thomas Young, a senior surgeon in the hospitals. His usual dose was ten grains of each of them. This was given once or twice a day, until it procured large evacuations from the bowels. For a while I remonstrated with the Doctor against this purge, as being disproportioned to the violence and danger of the fever; but I was soon satisfied that it was as safe as cremor tartar, or glauber's salts. It was adopted by several of the surgeons of the hospital, and was universally known, and sometimes prescribed, by the simple name of *ten* and *ten*. This mode of giving calomel occurred to me in preference to any other. The jalap appeared to be a necessary addition to it, in order to quicken its passage through the bowels; for calomel is slow in its operation, more especially when it is given in large doses. I resolved after mature deliberation, to prescribe this purge. Finding ten grains of jalap insufficient to carry the calomel through the bowels, in the rapid manner I wished, I added fifteen grains of the former, to ten of the latter; but even this dose was slow, and uncertain in its operation. I then issued three doses, each consisting of fifteen grains of jalap, and ten of calomel; one to be given every six hours until they procured four or five large evacuations. The effects of this powder, not only answered, but far exceeded my expectations. It perfectly cured four out of the first five patients to whom I gave it, notwithstanding some of them were advanced several days in the disorder."*

My notes taken from Dr. Rush's public lectures in the university, and from his private lectures to his pupils in the winter of 1792—and early in the summer of 1793, bear testimony to the truth of the above relation as far as it alludes to the exhibition of strong mercurial purges in the bilious fever. These notes are open to the inspection of such gentlemen as may wish to see them.

In a consultation which Dr. Rush attended with Dr. Hodge and Dr. Foulke, in the case of Mrs. Le Maigre, on the 19th of August, the day before she died, Dr. Hodge mentioned that Dr. Carson had taken a scruple of calomel, by advice of the late Dr William Smith, in a gouty complaint, with great advantage. Dr. Smith had learned the safety and use of larges dose of calomel from Dr. T. Young, in the hospitals, during the late war, where he served at the same time with Dr. Rush. The prescription, of course, could not be new to Dr. Rush, although it probably might be so to Dr. Hodge. It was by reasoning upon the disease that Dr. R. determined to combat it with the medicine of Dr. Young. After he had used it with success, he communicated an account of it on the 3d of September (and not on the 26th of August, as Dr. Currie has asserted) to the college of physicians, and urged, as a reason for their adopting it, that upon mentioning the remedy to Drs. M'Ilvaine, Griffitts, Hodge and Carson, he had been happy to find, they had all been in the use of calomel as well as himself; but none of them had used it combined with jalap—agreeably to Dr. Young's prescription;—none of them had used it in large and repeated doses, so as to excite a salivation, as well as to discharge the morbid contents of the bowels. In the use of calomel, to excite a salivation, Dr. Rush stood alone. Much of the abuse he then experienced was for *this mode* of using it. The good effects of thus diverting the disease from the vital parts, by exciting a new action in the throat and mouth, have been so obvious, that this mode of curing the yellow fever has been adopted *by all* the physicians in Philadelphia; even by those who, like Dr. Currie, reprobated it in the severest terms in 1793. It is true Dr. Chisholm, in the West, and Dr. Wade in the East Indies, adopted a similar mode of treating malignant fevers in the year 1793. But of this Dr. R. could have no knowledge, as appears by the honorable testimony which Dr. Chisholm bears to the practice of Dr. R. in the following words:

"Since my arrival in England, I have had peculiar satisfaction in finding that a treatment, nearly similar to the above, had been adopted with great success in the malignant pestilential fever, which so fatally prevailed at Philadelphia during the autumn of 1793. Dr. Rush's medical talents and merit are too well known and too generally acknowledged to require the feeble efforts of my pen to extol them. If any thing, however, could add to the excellence of this gentleman's character, it must be his benevolent exertion, and unwearied perseverance during the existence of this dreadful calamity, in relieving his helpless and afflicted fellow-citizens, and in pursuing the mercurial mode of treatment, with the *weight of prejudice and malignity in opposition to him.* Such fortitude is rarely met with in the medical profession; and when it is, it must secure our admiration and respect." &c.—See p. 275. 6.

It may not be amiss to add here, that in no stage of the disease did Dr. Hodge salivate his patients in 1793; that he continued to employ bark and wine with his moderate doses of calomel, and that he was one of the most inveterate enemies of Dr. R's practice. I shall ask too—why, if Dr. H. *discovered* the use of calomel, was Dr. Rush loaded with such insult and abuse as he experienced?—And why did not Dr Hodge at that time step forward to share in the abuse to which Dr. Rush had exposed himself?

If Dr. Currie had refreshed his memory by reading his first pamphlet on the yellow fever, before he sat down to villify Dr. R. he would have found an acknowledgment of his having derived the use of calomel—not from Dr. Hodge—but from one of the authors to whom Dr. Rush has expressed his obligations, viz. Dr. Clarke. 'Tis strange! that Dr. Currie should profit by his reading, and not allow the same privilege to Dr. Rush!

Dr. Currie proceeds by asserting, "He appears to have read Dr. Mosely's directions for treating the yellow fever of the West Indies, about the 10th of September for the first time. In that treatise very profuse and frequent bleeding is recommended, from a persuasion that the disease was always attended with inflammatory symptoms in the beginning, which in that climate was probably the case, as the subjects that came under Mosely's care were strong, vigorous, plethoric English sailors." The insinuation which Dr. Currie has made that Dr. R. had read Dr. Mosely for the first time about the 10th of September, is unfounded and malevolent. Dr. R. was possessed of Dr. M.'s book long before the disease appeared in Philadelphia:—he was minutely acquainted with it, and had always considered him as an *author of too great respectability and merit*, not to put it into the hands of his students among the first works upon acute and tropical diseases. His practice of bleeding was in part derived from this excellent author. It is true he did not bleed generally in the month of August, or in the beginning of September. The disease during the hot weather, consisted, as in the West Indies, of but one or two paroxysms, and yielded to one or two copious purges. After the weather became cool, the fever protracted itself into three, four, and five paroxysms, and then it became necessary to combat it with the lancet as well as with purging medicines. The extraordinary success of strong mercurial purges in this fever during the hot weather, will not surprise those who are familiar with the West India practice. Mr. Brice tells us that in a warm latitude, on board the Busbridge Indiaman, he lost but *three* out of 250 patients whom he treated with mercurial purges only, *without* bloodletting. Dr. Pennington declared on his death-bed, that of 48 patients to whom he had given the mercurial purges (without bleeding) he had lost none. He declared further, that he had saved no one to whom he had given bark and wine. I do not hesitate to vouch for the truth of Dr. Rush's assertion, in his letter to Dr. Rodgers, respecting the success of his practice in the early stage of the disease, after he had adopted the depleting remedies. It was my happiness to witness and share in the triumph which those remedies produced over that formidable disorder. The diminution of his success *after* his sickness, was owing to causes which have been explained at full length in his treatise on the yellow fever of 1793. The chief cause, I well remember, was the publications against those remedies; and of those publications, such as came from the pen of Dr. Currie had the most mischievous effects.

Dr. Currie has asserted, in language not very consistent with that of a person who wished "to bring to an issue the question, so interesting to the community, relative to the most successful method of treating the malignant fever which has infested and occasioned such deplorable mortality in different sea-port towns of America, since the year 1793," that "The Doctor here remembered to forget the information he formerly acknowledged he had received from Doctors Hodge and Carson, respecting the efficacy of mercurial purges in bilious cases. He also remembered to forget having seen the good effects produced by bleeding a fat cook in Water-street, the day after he had threatened to prosecute Dr. Barnwell for a design upon the life of Mrs. Ross in Walnut-street, because he bled her in the very same kind of fever that he now applauds it in, and employs as a cordial and anodine, and in desperate cases, to make the patient die easy. He also remembered to forget to mention, that he adopted his *sanguinary code* not from Draco but from Mosely, who was a *mere empiric* that practised in Jamaica some years ago." In the hot weather, Dr. Rush considered bleeding as unnecessary. He had cured hundreds without it. Dr. Barnwell had visited Mrs. Ross at this time *without* Dr. Rush's knowledge, on the 4th or 5th day of her disease, and had bled her beyond that time in which it is common to *begin* the use of that remedy. She died soon afterwards. It is possible, that had she been bled at an earlier period, she might have recovered, as the disease was then tending, from a change in the weather, to more than one or two paroxysms. Dr. Rush complained of Dr. Barnwell's conduct, and threatened, if he again interfered with his practice, to complain of him to the Mayor of the city. The latter part of this paragraph I shall notice hereafter.

In Dr. Currie's quotation of Dr. Rush's directions to the citizens of Philadelphia, he has introduced the word *his* instead of *the*, alluding to the remedies he employed. I shall introduce the first part of the directions as Dr. C. has given them, and request those who are anxious to see how different they are from the original, to refer either to the Federal Gazette, or to page 227 of Dr. Rush's treatise on the yellow fever.

"On the 12th September he published in the Federal Gazette the following directions to the citizens:

"Dr. Rush, regretting that he is unable to comply with all the calls of his fellow-citizens indisposed with the prevailing fever, recommends to them to take *his* mercurial purges, which may now be had with suitable directions at most of the apothecaries, and to lose 10 or 12 ounces of blood as soon as convenient after taking the purges." &c.

"How far the assertions contained in the address correspond with facts, let the obituary of that month determine, and the deaths in his own family."

This perversion in the use of a word strongly indicates Dr. Currie's disingenuity. In no one instance, and at no time did Dr. Rush call them *his* remedies. He constantly ascribed them to Dr. Young, Dr. Mosely, Dr. Balfour and Dr. Clarke; and as far as they related to purging and bleeding *without* mercury, he ascribed them with equal modesty to Dr. Hillary, Mitchell and others.

In Dr. Currie's attempt to refute the account of Dr. Rush's success, he mentions the "obituary of that month and the deaths in his own family," I shall hereafter notice the first part and shew that Dr. Currie ought to have been the last person in the world to mention any thing in allusion to the mortality of that period. As to the 2d part, all I have to say is—that considering the labor, distress, want of sleep, and constant infection from crowds of sick people, to which Dr. Rush's family was exposed; it was more extraordinary that any of them survived, than that any of them died of the disease. Let any one consult the narrrative which Dr. R. has given at the close of his 3d volume, and they must be convinced at once of the truth of this observation. In replying to this paragraph, I am disposed to ask whether Dr. Currie be a human being, and whether he has ever felt the ties of brother or of friend? If he meant to wound Dr. Rush by reminding him of the loss of a most beloved sister, who gave her life to save his, and of the death of his amiable pupils, he has been fully gratified. I have witnessed the silence and indifference with which Dr. Rush has treated all the calumnies which have lately been published against him; but the cruel shaft which reminded him of his deep afflictions in 1793, did not fall like many others blunted to the ground. This reached his heart! Enjoy then Dr. Currie, I repeat it again, enjoy the misery you have inflicted by that merciless stroke! But may you never experience any thing like it.

Dr. Currie proceeds as follows in his abuse of Dr. Rush.

"Immediately after one of his addresses to the citizens, the following advertisements were published *at his request* in all the newspapers.

"Dr. Rush's *celebrated* mercurial purging and sweating powders for preventing and curing the prevailing *putrid fever*, may be had carefully prepared, with proper directions at Betton and Harrison's, No. 10, South Second street.

Dr. Rush's *mercurial sweating purge* for the yellow fever, may be had carefully prepared with the doctor's directions, and sold by William Delany, druggist and chemist, &c.

Dr. Rush's mercurial sweating powder for the yellow fever, with printed directions, prepared and sold by permission, by Goldthwait and Baldwin, chemists and druggists, &c."

By this assertion which is most unequivocally false, it would seem that Dr. Currie wishes to make it appear that Dr. R. participated in the gains of the apothecaries, who prepared and sold those remedies. 'Tis evident this must be the motive, as otherwise the advertisements are certainly by no means censurable. Be that as it may, I shall refer to Dr. Rush's 3d vol. p. 204, 5, where he speaks of his inability to comply with the demands for those powders; notwithstanding he had the assistance of 5 pupils, together with his mother, sister, and two other persons. This then was the reason of his furnishing the apothecaries with the recipe and directions, with the benevolent wish of rendering them more extensively useful to his suffering fellow-citizens. Whilst those men were daily making immense sums by the sale of those powders, Dr. R. received but one dollar and an half, which was given to one of his pupils by some strangers who called for them. Many pounds of Jalap and Calomel were issued from his shop, and by far the greatest part was given *to the poor*.

Dr. Currie has asserted, that Dr. Rush assumed the "discovery" of the use of calomel and bloodletting in the yellow fever. From what has been said, it appears that no such honor was ever claimed by Dr. Rush. He *introduced* them only into practice in Philadelphia. All his publications both in the newspapers in 1793, and in his treatises on the yellow fever, hold forth no other idea. The reader may be satisfied of the truth of this assertion by consulting the *Federal* Gazette of 1793, of September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19, and every part of Dr. Rush's works where those remedies are mentioned.

I cannot help noticing here the inconsistency into which Dr. Currie has been betrayed by his want of memory. In one of his publications in the Federal Gazette of the 20th September, 1793, he ascribes the depleting practice to Dr. Rush; and at the same time reprobates it as "*being certain death*" in the yellow fever. In his preface to his 2d pamphlet, he ascribes it to the college of physicians. These are his words:—"He (meaning himself) however does not pretend to have been the improver of the treatment, of the discoverer of the means most effectual in the cure, which is recommended in the following pages. On the contrary, he believes they were adopted from the *joint deliberations* of the college of physicians." In the publication now under consideration, he ascribes it to Dr. Hodge and others. To which of these publications shall we *now* give credit?

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

[*To be continued.*]

TRANSLATED

for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *From the Journal Général de France, printed at Paris—July* 22, 1797.

Remarkable resemblances between the tyrants of '93 and the emperor Caracalla.

"Caracalla at first held, conjointly with his brother, the reins of the Roman empire; their souls were equally ferocious. Jealousy of power delayed not to divide them. Geta was immolated. Posterity has shut its eyes on his vices, seeing him only as a victim; but history observes that if he had anticipated his brother, the world would not thereby have been less unhappy."

Who overturned Robespierre? His ancient friends, the accomplices of all his crimes. Why did they bring him to the scaffold? To reign in his place? Why were there among the men who figured in the march of thermidorien justice, so many who entered, and who enter every day the ranks of Babœuf? Because they perceived that justice excluded the ambitious, and that having no other title to public confidence than ambition and crimes, it was their interest to exclude and proscribe virtue.

"The crime of Caracalla, says history, did not remain unpunished; neither pleasures nor flattery could rid him from the rending remorses of a guilty conscience: the stern countenance of his father, and the bloody ghost of Geta, would often present themselves to his troubled imagination: but his remorses only prompted him to exterminate every thing that could recal his crime and the remembrance of his assassinated brother."

How many terrible applications could we not make here? but our readers will easily supply them.

"Caracalla put to death twenty thousand persons of both sexes, under the vague pretence that they had been friends to Geta; it was sufficient to have had the least connection with him, to weep for his death, even to pronounce his name, to be guilty of high treason."

Thus our revolutionary tyrants put to death every one who had any relation, either with the proscribed of the ancient government, or with the proscribed of the 31st May.

"Caracalla for a very slight offence, condemned to death the inhabitants, generally, of Alexandria, in Egypt; stationed in a secure place in the temple of Serapis, he ordered and beheld with a barbarous pleasure, the massacre of many men, citizens and foreigners, without paying any regard to the number of these unfortunates, or the nature of their offence."

Unhappy cities of Lyons, of Bedouin, and of Toulon! this is without doubt, the model which your demolishers and assassins had before their eyes. More barbarous even than Caracalla, they are not contented to drink the blood of your inhabitants, they have destroyed your edifices and your finest monuments.

"Caracalla carried his fury throughout the empire. Each province became in its turn the theatre of his rapines and his cruelties."

We wish that the limits of this paper would permit us to present to our readers the picture of the bloody marches of this monster, they would find in it the history of our proconsuls.

"Calumny was the favourite weapon of Caracalla."

But however able he was in managing it, if he was to come to life again, he would with pleasure take lessons from Poultier and his friends.

"Caracalla declared war against the whole world."

Is it not what we have done, is it not what we still do in France?

"He incessantly repeated that a sovereign ought to assure himself of the affection of his soldiers, and count the rest of his subjects for nothing."

* See page 200. 201.

Does not this attrocious and dangerous maxim ſeem to revive around us? we perceive that the revolutionary government is paſt: they would perhaps re-eſtabliſh it under another name; they would give us a military government. The latter would be more ſanguinary ſtill, if it is poſſible, than the former. Wo unto France, if they ſhould organize it! but wo unto thoſe likewiſe who ſhall have conceived and put it in action!

"After the murder of Geta, the prefect of the pretor's court, Papinian, received an order to employ all the force of his eloquence, to apologize for this crime: the philoſopher Seneca, in a like circumſtance, bluſhed not to ſell his pen to the ſon and aſſaſſin of Agrippina. Papinian refuſed to obey the tyrant: *it is eaſier to commit a fratricide than to juſtify it.* Such was the reply of this illuſtrious perſonage, who heſitated not between the loſs of life and that of honor."

More fortunate than Caracalla, the *excluſives* have found, and find every day, ſhameleſs apologiſts of their old crimes, and of the new crimes which they meditate; but if all thoſe who love order in France had the courage to watch the brigands who plot their ruin and their death, we might reſt very eaſy about the manœuvres of theſe enemies of humanity, who are ſtrong only by the remembrance of the careleſneſs with which we ſuffered them to organize their firſt outrages,

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NEW-YORK, November 3.

Accounts by the Electa arrived yeſterday from Leogane ſtate, that the ſhip Andromache of this port, lately taken by a French privateer and carried into St. Domingo, has been releaſed—and, as is ſaid, in conſequence of a late decree and order received from France.

It is much to be hoped this information may be accurate; but the late accounts from Europe do not entirely lead us to expect that ſo favourable a decree has already found its way to the Weſt-Indies.

PORT WINE.

The orders received at Oporto this year are for no more than 11,000 pipes, of which 9000 are for England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the reſt for other parts of Europe. In the year 1794, the exports amounted to 52,000 pipes. There is therefore, a falling-off, reaching nearly to four-fifths of the whole quantity. The laſt fleet has brought only 3500 pipes for the port of London.—The imports for the whole of this kingdom does not exceed 5000 pipes.

The Methuen treaty, concluded in 1703, between England and Portugal, while it ſtipulates for an abatement of one third of the duty on the wines of Portugal, imported into this country, does not contain any article binding to admit the manufactures of England on better terms than thoſe of any other nation. The late treaty with France, therefore, which puts the republic on the ſame footing in point of commerce as Great-Britain, cannot be ſaid to be in any degree injurious to us; but merely declaratory of the treaty with Great-Britain.

MERCANTILE INFORNATION.

The following is copied from the "*Courier Maritime du Havre,*" of the 25th Auguſt, 1797.

Tranſlated for the Daily Advertiſer.

An addreſs from the Merchants at Havre de Grace to the Legiſlative Aſſembly.

Citizens Repreſentatives,

We have a long time addreſſed ourſelves to Heaven with ardent vows for a re-eſtabliſhment of peace, without which it is impoſſible that the commerce of France ſhould be reſtored. Calumny in vain has accuſed the legiſlative body, to bring to remembrance its happy æra. It is well known with what eagerneſs the repreſentatives of the people have ratified the different treaties which the Directory has ſubmitted to their care. It is not our deſign to deſtroy the dark veil of Machiavelian policy, which has various times either broken or ſtretched out the links of negociation. May the two powers, united with principles and intentions, accelerate the general peace.

But as the demon of war ſtill continues to aſſaſſinate us with his impure breath, it is neceſſary that our preſent ſituation ſhould be conſidered.

Neutral nations alone poſſeſs our exterior commerce; without thoſe we ſhould be in want of the greateſt neceſſaries. Within two years they have filled our ports and brought in plenty. The French have lent their flag, by which they have peaceably navigated every ſea.

Our allies, the Americans, had preſerved them every reciprocal advantage of our treaty of friendſhip of 1778. All our maritime rules were wounded before this ſolemn contract. The tribunals have never thoſe laws which were made for them, as a rule for their deciſions. Since the commencement of the war, government has never ordained that they ſhould be blended with the other neutral nations.

At length the arret denounced by citizen Paſtoret, of the 12th Ventoſe, as being *unconſtitutional*, appeared without being ſubmitted to you; and as ſoon as a ſwarm of privateers had fallen upon American veſſels, without even ſparing thoſe bound to France, we have prevented their navigation; we have brought them into our ports; they have been had before the Tribunal; where they have been denounced as being under the diſguiſe of Engliſh; they have been declared as legal prize, not becauſe their papers did not prove their neutrality; but, becauſe they had not the Role d'Equipage.*

Nevertheleſs the Americans are only bound to ſhew a paſſport—we have never ſeen them in our ports with a Role, becauſe that was never regarded as of utility. In a word they have been confiſcated under a formal pretext, to which every other nation has been conſtantly ſubject, and in which they have ever been exculpated.

Citizen repreſentatives, it is time to put a ſtop to this diſaſtrous abuſe of trade, for it is eaſy to prove to you, that theſe Americans, which the pirates call Engliſh, are friends who carry to France proviſions which belong not only to neutral nations, but even to the French. Therefore the pirates who dare addreſs you with petitions in the name of the merchants of our ports, who ſecret themſelves, have the audacity to pillage the property from our citizens, or at leaſt from their good friends. The reſult of theſe piratical tranſactions will be, that we ſhall be deprived of their aſſiſtance.

Theſe corſairs, who claim the name of fitting out veſſels, and of being merchants, are no other than vile aggreſſors againſt commerce, for the honeſt merchants have refuſed thoſe kind of voyages ſince piracies have become the trade.

The reaſon why a dread is ſpread among the commercial people is, that the Engliſh imagine we force the friendſhip of the Americans, and that neceſſity inclines us to other neutrals, who begin to follow our example. They ſtop every neutral veſſel they meet; they ſeize their cargoes, and confiſcate upon the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion thoſe which are bound to France. The Engliſh frigates which block up our ports, drive off the greater part of neutral veſſels which come into our bays. If we perſevere in our ſyſtem of injuſtice againſt the Americans, we might expect the Engliſh would imitate us againſt others, and we ſhould be expoſed to the want of every thing, and the French commerce would be totally deſtroyed.

If your commiſſion is not yet in readineſs to report on the decree of 12 Ventoſe, we beg of you, citizens repreſentatives, as an urgent and eſſential matter, proviſionally to ſuſpend the ſales and proceedings againſt the Americans. This plan will not injure the right of privateers, if any there are, if there are none, ſhe will diſpoſe of the public treaſure to their intereſts, and indemnification which may have been repeated againſt the Americans by being condemned.

Signed, &c.

* Liſt of the ſhips crew (or compliment)

Tranſlated for the New-York Gazette.

LAFAYETTE.

(Gilbert Mottier de)

Deputy from the city of Riom in 1789; commandant general of the Pariſian national guard in 1789, 90, and 91; general of the army of the Moſelle, emigrated in 1792.

Hiſtory will perhaps be aſtoniſhed that he joined all the verſatility of a courtier with all the energy of a revolutioniſt; all the fineſſe of intrigue with all the heroiſm of courage. From his earlieſt youth thrown by the court of France in the ſchool of revolutions, he paſſed from one hemiſphere to the other, to learn under Waſhington the firſt rudiments of war, there to enjoy the idolatry of an immenſe people whom his ſword rendered free. Called, by order of the nobility, to the ſtates general, he ſaw clearly enough that the popular party would triumph, that the revolution was ripe. But the events of America had made him old enough at thirty years to know the profound tactic of enchaining factions. Nobody knew better than him how to draw part from inſurrections themſelves to ſtop their effects. Nobody knew better than him how to profit by the ſcience of courts, to accommodate himſelf to the follies of that which then reigned over France. If the 5th October, to ſtop the greateſt part of the diſorders, which might have been expected to be the conſequence of that day, he had the art to force all the parties to unite themſelves under his ſtandard, by provoking violence againſt himſelf from the adherents of the court, in order to get himſelf declared chief of the inſurrection, did he not on the 20th June following, open the gates to Louis 16, on purpoſe to ſtop him at Varennes; and by this bold ſtroke to conſummate the great work of the conſtitution which neither the Jacobins nor the partizans of the court, would allow the completion of. With what preſence of mind did he not play off the manœuvres of the day of the poignards? With what courage, the ſame day, and almoſt at the ſame moment, did he not go and offer his head to the battallion of Santerre, in revolt at Valenciennes, while Gouvion his brother officer and friend, completely diſperſed the conſpirators of the palace of the Thuilleries? I ſaw him, worthy of commanding, go from rank to rank of this revolted battallion haranguing the ſeditious, and turning aſide with his ſword the bayonets which threatened him.

How completely had he organized the national guards! What a public ſpirit had he created! What reciprocity of ties and obligations! Thouſands of citizens, not long before timid and without country, became at his voice, ſo many heroes for the conqueſt and preſervation of liberty. Perhaps he talked too often to the Fauxbourgs the language which he held to the ſavages of America. Some perſons were moved from without, the movers of the Fauxbourgs were there.—But there are enough who will recite the hiſtory of his virtues or of his faults. If he was a traitor, I am ignorant of it. All his accuſers have periſhed on the ſcaffold, and his long captivity among our foreign enemies does not appear to prove that he ſerved them well.

CHARLESTON, October 19.

It affords us great ſatisfaction to be able to inform the public, that capt. Story and the crew of the Engliſh ſhip Aracabeſſa, which was burnt in Five Fathom Hole on Tueſday morning, the 17th inſtant, by a French privateer or pirate, arrived yeſterday in town, in Mr. Taylor's canoe, from Stono, where they had been landed by the pirates who had deſtroyed the veſſel. An opportunity offers at the ſame time, which we ſhall readily embrace (as it is not probable many ſuch will occur) of greeting the humanity of pirates who ſpared the lives which they had power to take. It would have been much too ſanguine, to have expected their outrages to have been limited to plundering, burning and deſtroying the property of their enemies, protected by the neutrality of our port:—we do therefore moſt heartily congratulate them, for the violence done to their natural inclinations.

The following depoſition of capt. Story, made before col. John Mitchell, ſtates conciſely their fraternal acts after having poſſeſſion of the Aracabeſſa.

Jonathan Story, maſter of the ſhip Aracabeſſa, of London,

Depoſeth, That on his voyage from Jamaica, loaded with ſugar and rum, bound for London, he met with ſevere gales of wind, by which he loſt his main and mizen maſt, and ſprung a leak; that being in great diſtreſs off the harbour of Charleſton, the Britiſh conſul, having had information of his ſituation, ſent ſix or ſeven men to aſſiſt him and enable him to get over the bar, and up to Charleſton to repair the ſaid veſſel; that after ſeveral days lying at anchor off the bar, on Friday afternoon, the 13th of this inſtant, October, he got over the bar with the ſaid ſhip, and came to anchor in Five Fathom Hole, in the harbour of Charleſton aforeſaid; the wind being contrary he could not proceed up to the city; that on Monday evening, the 16th of the ſaid month, about ſun-down, he ſaw a ſmall armed ſchooner come over the bar, and come to anchor to the N. N. W. of ſaid ſhip, but ſhewed no colours; that immediately after, the ſaid armed ſchooner weighed anchor, and came cloſe up under their ſtarboard quarter, came to anchor, and ordered him to hoiſt out his boat; but on his anſwering his boat was ſtoved, they ſent their boat with an officer and four or five armed men, with piſtols and cutlaſſes, took forcible poſſeſſion of ſaid ſhip Aracabeſſa, ordered the deponent, with his papers, on board the ſaid ſchooner, and carried him and one man on board, and ſent the boat with four or five armed men on board the ſaid ſhip; that when he got on board he perceived two carriage-guns, but the ſmall arms were concealed from him; that he aſked the name of the ſaid ſchooner and the captain's, but they refuſed to inform him; one of the men ſaid ſhe came from Cape Francois, and was a French privateer: that as ſoon as the boat went the ſecond time with men on board, he ſaw them begin to plunder the veſſel and cargo, and they continued to do ſo till eight o'clock on Tueſday morning; that they brought as much rum and ſugar of the cargo, and the rigging and ſails of the veſſel, as they could ſtow in the ſaid privateer; that at nine o'clock they cut the cables of the ſaid ſhip Aracabeſſa, and ſet her on fire in four ſeveral places, viz. fore, main and after hatchway, and in the gun room; the ſhip then drifted on the breakers near the ſhore, after which the captain of the ſaid privateer told him he had fifty men on board, but would not tell his or the veſſel's name, alſo ſaid that the captain of a Britiſh frigate had burned a privateer he commanded, in Hampton roads, and for that reaſon he burned the ſhip, but could he have carried her off he would have done it; that the deponent received part of his clothes in a bag, and received no perſonal bad treatment himſelf or crew; immediately after ſetting fire to the ſhip the privateer weighed anchor, got over the bar, and went into Stono Inlet, and landed him with 15 men on the beach, being the whole number on board the ſhip when taken at anchor in the harbour of Charleſton, contrary to the laws of neutrality and of nations; that they got to Mr. Taylor's, who treated them in a very kind and friendly manner.

In addition to the facts ſtated in captain Story's affidavit, we have been informed by him that ſome of the privateerſmen were either Engliſh, Iriſh, or Americans as they ſpoke and underſtood the Engliſh language—that it was impoſſible to learn either the name of the privateer or the captain, or from whence ſhe came: ſhe was a ſmall pilot boat of 25 or 30 tons, had two ſix pounders mounted, and was ſaid to have come from Cape Francois, which is not very credible.

The ſeaman who was firſt carried on board the privateer with capt. Storey, is one of the men who was ſent from this city as an aſſiſtant, and informs that he ſaw on board the privateer, a tall, thin man of a brown complexion, whom he has frequently ſeen in this city, and who was once a pilot out of Savannah, at which place he now has a wife.

Mr. Minot who went down in a ſchooner to lighten the ſhip, was alſo on board when ſhe was taken, and ſays that he ſaw there 4 or 5 men whom he knew before in this city, particularly the pilot above-mentioned, for whom he wrote a letter to his wife, while on board the privateer and promiſed to forward it, but afterwards loſt it and a free mulatto fellow of this city, and a runway negro of Mr. Hornbecks.

Turner the pilot who was unfortunately on board the ſhip when taken, has been detained on board the privateer; at leaſt there is not yet any account of his having been put aſhore.

The boats which were ſent down yeſterday to ſee if any of the ſhip's cargo could be ſaved, returned with the accounts of her gone entirely to pieces and that nothing could be recovered.

By this day's Mail.

BALTIMORE, November 3.

In the Miraculous Pitcher, arrived from Cape Francois, Mr. Jacob W. Giles, of thes city came paſſenger, from whom we received the following:

Arrived at the Cape on the 12th day of October, from Gonaives, a port within the bite of Leogane, after croſſing the mountains of St. Domingo: when Mr. G. left Gonaives, there were little or no buſineſs to be done, on account of the market being glutted, from the number of American veſſels, bound to Engliſh, Spaniſh or French ports, taken by French and Spaniſh cruiſers, brought into the above port, and declared good prizes. Mr. G. during his ſtay of fourteen days at Gonaives, was daily a witneſs to the ſale of American veſſels and cargoes, eight out of ten of whom were taken bound to French ports; he heard with pain the ſale of thoſe veſſels, the day previous, announced to the town by the public cryer; the pretext for condemning thoſe veſſels is a want of papers, which the captains of privateers take care to deſtroy the inſtant they board a veſſel. During his ſtay at the Cape, the brig Sophia, capt. Baily, arrived there from Porto Rico—ſhe is a brig in the ſervice of the United States, ſent out to the Weſt-Indies to aſſiſt our poor unfortunate countrymen, a number of whom, after having had their veſſels taken from them, the captain informed Mr. G. he found languiſhing in jails, and without money or friends: on capt. Baily's arrival at the Cape, he immediately made application to the French commiſſioners, Paſcal and Raymond, for the ſtate of American ſeamen at the Cape; capt. B. told Mr. G. that after having made known to the above citizens the purport of his miſſion, they treated him with the utmoſt inſolence and contempt, from which treatment he had very little to expect; he intended to ſail in a few days for St. Jago in Cuba. An immediate war with America, was very generally ſpoken of in St. Domingo, when Mr. G. left that place, and from the conduct of every individual, either in or out of office, the moſt hoſtile intentions were eaſily diſcerned. The change in their commiſſioners, from Santhonax to Paſcal and Raymond, has made no alteration in favor of the United States.—Commodore Barney's reſignation of his command, under the French republic, was hourly expected, being diſguſted with the treatment of Americans.

Mr. J. W. Giles left this place on the 29th Auguſt, bound to Gonaives, in the ſchr. Somerſet, capt. Stevens; the mate, Mr. Deſhield, died with the yellow fever, after having been five days at ſea; the above veſſel experienced a moſt dreadful gale of wind in the latitude of Bermudas; ſhe made the Weſt Cayces on the 19th Sept. where ſhe was boarded by the Britiſh frigate Thames, and although bound for a French port, permitted to depart without one hour's detention; ſhe was again boarded by the Pelican Britiſh ſloop of war, of the Mole, and treated as before. The Somerſet's water being ſpoiled on the paſſage, the capt. of the ſloop ſupplied him with good water; during the examination of our papers, the lieutenant informed Mr. Giles, that the Pelican had had a very ſevere engagement with the French armed brig the Trompeuſe, a few days before, they were of the ſame force, which laſted one hour and twenty minutes, at which time the French brig, from the quantity of ſhot received in her hull, ſunk. The Somerſet, on account of head winds, was detained ſix days in the Bite of Leogane—ſhe was boarded off the Platform by two brigand boats, under French commiſſions; thoſe boats Mr. G. informs, were manned by not leſs than fifty pirates, black, white and yellow, not one of whom could be compared, with reſpect to appearance, with the worſt of our wheel-barrow men, the only arms on board theſe boats were, in one a ſmall ſwivel, and in the other an old ruſty muſket; they all however, wore daggers in their belts; we could hear them coming at a great diſtance, the noiſe of their oars keeping concert with the moſt ſavage yell; their firſt ſalutation was a ſhot immediately at us from their ſwivel, and the words, "heave too you damned raſcals;" when they came along ſide, they all boarded the ſchooner, entered the cabin, and began eating, drinking, deſtroying and ſtealing every thing they could lay their fingers on; nothing could bear a ſtronger reſemblance to a feaſt of ſavage canibals, than the one Mr. G. was then witneſs to; they kept forcible poſſeſſion of the ſchooner for 12 hours, after which time, having deſtroyed almoſt every thing, and fearing a viſit from the Britiſh from the Mole, they left us to continue our courſe to Gonaives.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER 6.*

The Board of Health on the 13th October, adviſed their fellow citizens to employ proper perſons to cleanſe their houſes, previous to the return of their families to the city.

This advice the Board fear has not met that general attention that the importance of the object required.

The inſpectors hope they will, therefore be excuſed for again impreſſing the minds of their fellow citizens with the neceſſity of cleanſing their houſes, beds, bedding and clothing, uſed by the ſick during the late prevailing fever, and the propriety of throwing unſlacked lime into the neceſſaries.

The public ſhould alſo be cautious in the purchaſe of bedding and clothing uſed by the ſick.

Publiſhed by order of the Board.

JNO. MILLER, jun. Chairman.

Health Office, Nov. 3, 1797.

MARRIED]—On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Blair, Mr. FRANCIS MARKOE, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY CALDWELL, daughter of Samuel Caldwell, Eſq. of this city.

A well has been recently dug in Boſton, more than one thouſand feet diſtant from high water mark towards the channel, and water obtained of the moſt excellent quality. This well was dug about 25 feet in the common mode—from the bottom the earth was bored with an augre about three inches in diameter to the depth of 70 feet, when a ſpring was ſtruck; the aperture was ſecured by inſerting a wooden tube. *Quere*, whether good water might not be procured by boring from the bottom of any well in which the water is at preſent, bad?

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Sarah, Jarvis,	Liverpool	72
Sally Butler, Chiſholm,	St. Mary's	15
Old Tom, Heron.	Wilmington, D.	—
Henrietta, Robinſon,	Paſſamaquody	—
Harmony, Smith,	Bordeaux, via Wilmington	—
Brig Anna, Maſſit,	Guadaloupe	23
Sch. Sally, Stoddard,	Boſton	12
Betſey, Juſtice,	Charleſton	9
Diana, Weldon,	N. Carolina	13
Abigail, Salton,	do.	4
Ranger, Warren,	Paſſamaquody	10
Sloop Woden, Garret,	N. Carolina	4

Arrived at the fort the ſchr. Phœbe, Smith, 23 days from C. N. Mole.

CLEARED.

Brig Molly, Jones, Perth Amboy
Sch. Amy, Cuſhing, Cape Francois
Sloop Rainbow, M'Nutt, Halifax, N. S.

New-York, Nov. 4.

ARRIVED.		DAYS
Barque Pallas, Barker,	Hull	75
Sloop Hannah, ——,	Peterſburgh, V.	—
——, Providence,	Virginia	10
Two Siſters, Dennis,	Norf lk	3
Sloop Dependence, Kenny,	St. Domingo	32
Betſey, Elkins,	Alexandria	8

Captain Schookley, of the ſloop Mill River, from New Providence, left there the 6th ult. ſhip Aſia, Yard, of this port, (cleared with a ſalvage of one ſixth,) and the ſchooner Betſey Hollon, Medlin of this ort, to ſail next day for Georgia.—15th ult. ſpoke the ſaid ſchooner, in a gale of wind, and both veſſels put into St. Mary's in diſtreſs, the Betſey Hollon having ſprung her main-maſt and fore-top maſt.

The brig Weſt Indian, Charlton, from hence, has arrived ſafe at C. N. Mole.

The brig Packet, Strong, was to leave Charleſton for this port, the 29th ult.

The ſhip Sarah, captain Jarvis, left at Liverpool for this port, the 24th of Auguſt, the following veſſels:

Ship Proſperity, Craig, to ſail in 2 days.
——Diana, Pile, do. 8 do.
——Peggy, Elliott, do. do.
Brig Diamond, Eaſtburn, diſcharging.

October 9th lat. 40, 45, long. 59, 46, was boarded by a French National ſhip of 20 guns and after examination, politely diſmiſſed—capt. Jarvis, could not learn her name or deſtination—14th lat. 59, 35, long. 58, ſpoke a Swediſh brig, out 10 days from Baltimore to Bremen—ſame day lat. 38, 33, long. 69, ſpoke the ſhip Amiable, Tillinghaſt, out 73 days from Havre, bound to this port, ſhort of proviſions, which capt. I. ſupplied—18th, lat. 36, 10, long. 71, ſpoke the ſchooner Mary, Crozier, out 46 days from Guernſey to Virginia—20th, lat. 36 ſpoke a brig out 4 days from New London to Guadaloupe—26th, off the Capes of Virginia, ſpoke the Induſtry, Rudd, from London to Norfolk—25th, ſpoke the brig Philip, out 2 days from New-York, for the Weſt Indies.

Capt. Kenny, of the ſloop Dependence, left St. Domingo the 2d ult.

Brig Malabar, Da Coſta, of this port to ſail in 4 days.

Schr. Ann, Hall, ditto, diſcharging.

——Sally, Hughes, ditto. for Jacquemel.

On the 15th ult. ſpoke the United States Brig Sophia, Capt. Maley, bound to Cape Francois—all well.

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

White Plattillas
Brown Hollands
White Sheetings
Dowlaſſes
Sileſia bordered Handkerchiefs
Striped Siamoules
Black Ribbons, No. 3 and 4
Glaſs Tumblers, and Looking Glaſſes, in in caſes, &c. &c.

George Pennock.

november 6. eod tw

All Perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, ſen. of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, will pleaſe to preſent them, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers.

William Heyſham,
Robert Heyſham.
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.

november 6. 2aw4w

Five years old Madeira Wine,

OF the very firſt quality, in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, juſt landed from the ſhip Edward, from Madeira, and for ſale by

JOHN CRAIG,
No. 12, Dock-ſtreet.

WHO HAS FOR CHARTER,

The Brigantine
CHARLOTTE,
Burthen about 1200 barrels, juſt hove down and put in complete order, and now ready to receive a cargo.

Alſo, For SALE or CHARTER,

The Ship
JOSEPHUS,
Burthen about 1800 barrels.

november 6. 3awtf.

A Negro Man.

FOR SALE, the unexpired time (four years) of a ſtout, healthy, active Negro Man. He is by trade a Cooper, was brought up when a boy to the farming buſineſs, is a good ploughman, underſtands the care and management of horſes, and is a good driver. He has lately been employed in painting a new houſe and paints well—he is good tempered, and believed to be very honeſt, ſold partly for want of employ, but more for being addicted to liquor—For terms apply to No. 12, Dock ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet.

Nov. 6. tf

Drawing & Painting Academy,
No. 63, Walnut-ſtreet.

JAMES COX,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the generous public, that his academy opens this day, November the 6th.

Hours of tuition for ladies, from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, and in the evening from 6 till 8 for gentlemen.

J. Cox has added to his collection of copies a variety of fine views, &c. drawn from nature during his abſence from the city:

All kinds of colours prepared, and every article uſed in the different branches of drawing and painting, ſold on reaſonable terms.

Terms of Tuition, *Six Dollars and a half* per quarter.

A morning claſs for grown ladies, from 11 till 12 o'clock. d3t *nov.* 6.

Young Hyſon Tea.

40 cheſts of a ſuperior quality—Alſo,
100 do. of Hyſon,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, corner of Second and Pine ſtreet.

C. Haight.

november 6. eotf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia. Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fresh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run,—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patented early in 1737, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Suiquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself
"Hold converse."

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28 1aw

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN STRIKER, late of Tinnecum Township, Buck's County, are requested to pay off their respective debts; and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, & } Execu-
MALLET PREVALT, } tors.

Sept. 28. ¶1aw4w

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street.

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it in circulation. August 24—mw4w

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7 cod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

ugust 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable, in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug. 29—2aw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 31. 2awtf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,

20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed

For Sale by

Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Imperial
} TEAS.

April 20. eotf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are 50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 10,000
1 cash prize of 10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are 10,000
10 do. 1,000 - - 10,000
20 do. 500 - - 10,000
00 do. 100 - - 10,000
200 do. 50 - - 10,000
400 do. 25 - - 10,000
1,000 do. 20 - - 20,000
15,000 do. 10 - - 150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "ed States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40 South Second street,

[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mswf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct 24.—3aw6w

Just Published, and now Selling,

By BENJAMIN DAVIES,

At his BOOK-STORE, No 68. High-Street,

The AMERICAN REPOSITORY

AND

ANNUAL REGISTER for the UNITED STATES

FOR THE YEAR 1798:

Containing complete and correct lists of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT, And a variety of useful tables, necessary to be known in every State of the Union.

Embellished with two handsome Engravings,

One of which is depictive of a melancholy scene that occurred during the American war.

Oct. 18.

The Philadelphia, Aitson, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE *proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Aitson, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River slitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles, (from the Atlantic 6, and from the Pine Grousing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoinining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.*

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Hoover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street,

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §1wmwsf

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 15.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notifyed that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d